

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
line prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

The Subscriber

INFORMS THE PUBLIC,
That he manufactures and has for sale, at his
shop on the corner of Fairfax and Prince-
streets—

STILLS of different sizes—
COPPER and **BRASS** KETTLES of all
sizes—A general assortment of **TIN WARE**,
and likewise executes all kinds of **BLACK-
SMITH WORK**.

For Sale or Rent.
A two story Brick House, at the lower end
of Prince-street, in a good situation for busi-
ness and calculated to accommodate a family.

To LEASE,

ON A GROUND RENT FOR EVER,
Sixty-two feet of Ground, at the upper-end
of King-street—35 feet on Royal-street, be-
tween Prince and Duke-streets.

The highest price given for old copper,
Brass, Lead and Pewter—and all kinds of
Copper and Brass work repaired.

George M'Munn.

August 25. 3m

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of raising a sum of money to
aid the funds of the *Charitable Marine So-
ciety of Baltimore*.

1 prize of	5000	Dollars	is	5000
1 —	2500	—	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	—	2000
4 —	750	—	—	3000
10 —	300	—	—	3000
20 —	150	—	—	3000
40 —	75	—	—	8000
30 —	30	—	—	2400
200 —	20	—	—	4000
300 —	10	—	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank		200		
1 — after 2000	tickets	200		
1 —	4000	—	—	200
1 —	6000	—	—	200
1 —	8000	—	—	400
1 —	10,000	—	—	400
1 —	12,000	—	—	300
1 —	14,000	—	—	1000
1 —	16,000	—	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank		3000		

Prizes amounting to Dollars. 75,000
Blanks—Sum raised 15,000
including expence,

From the above Scheme, it appears that
there are less than two blanks to a prize, and
that the prizes are to be paid without deduc-
tion.

The drawing will positively commence on
the 24th of next month, and will be completed
in ten weeks. TICKETS at \$5 50 cents
for sale at R. GRAY's Book STORE, where
the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be
examined free of expense. Prizes in the last
New York Lottery taken in payment for tick-
ets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclos-
ing *one* cash (post-paid) will be punctually
filled, and early information given of
them.

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.
The drawing begins this day—First drawn
blank entitled to Two Hundred Dollars.

ROBERT GRAY.

BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER, KING-STREET,
HAVING made a purchase of a number
of TICKETS in the above Lottery, of
less them for sale, in whole, half, or quarters
until further notice, at the following rate.

Whole Tickets, \$5 75
Half do. 3 00
Quarter do. 1 50

The price will be regulated as the drawing
proceeds by the state of the wheel, informa-
tion of which will be given at any time, by
applying as above.

Warranted undrawn tickets will be ex-
changed for prizes, or the highest price in
cash given for prizes as soon as drawn. All
tickets sold by R. GRAY, will be examined,
and every information respecting the Lott
given without charge.

August 24.

G. W. CARLIN,

Returns his most grateful thanks to the in-
habitants of this town and its vicinity, for their
former favors, and earnestly solicits a continu-
ance of the same. He likewise takes this
opportunity of informing them, that he in-
tends to commence his NIGHT SCHOOL
on the 19th of this instant. Those who wish
to be instructed in either of the branches he
has heretofore taught, will please to make
early application, as the number of pupils will
be limited.

September 17.

Valuable Property for Sale.

On SATURDAY, the 15th day of Octo-
ber next, at eleven o'clock, will be sold, on
the premises, and immediate possession
given—

A Lot of Ground, on which
is erected a good substantial two story frame
house, beginning on the north side of Prince-
street, 208 feet 1 and 1-4 inches to the west-
ward of Union-street, and fronting on Prince-
street 17 feet 2 1-4 inches, and is 88 feet 5
1-2 inches in depth, subject to a ground rent
of 18 pounds, Virginia currency, a year.
*And immediately afterwards, also on the pre-
mis-ses,*

A Lot of Ground, on the west
side of Pitt-street, beginning 154 feet to the
southward of Prince street, being 22 feet 6
inches front, and 123 feet 5 inches deep, ad-
joining ground of Mr. Chapin.

The above property will be sold under a
deed of trust to secure the payment of a debt
due to the Bank of Alexandria, on a credit of
6, 12 and 18 months, with interest, which is
to be included in satisfactory notes negotiable
at the said Bank; and it will be optional with the
purchaser either to receive a conveyance in
fee simple immediately after the sale and
give a deed of trust on the property to secure
the payment of the notes, or to have his title
on the last payment being made.

James Keith,
George W. Craik, } Trustees.

September 13. dts

Public Sale of Lots.

The subscriber will, on Tuesday the 14th
day of October next, expose to sale, on the
premises, near the new turnpike gate, at 12
o'clock, several LOTS, being a part of *Pear-
son's Tract*. The land is fertile, and full of
young thriving timber—there is a spring on
each lot, with handsome & convenient sites
for building: they contain from 7 to 14 acres,
according to a survey lately made. The lots
will be sold on a credit of 60 and 90 days, the
purchaser giving bond with approved security
for the punctual payment at the stated per-
iods. The title and plats will be shewn on
the day of sale by

Charles Little, Ex'r.
Of J. West, dec'd.

September 26. dts

Patent Shot, &c.

ons Patent Shot, assorted, 2 tons.
nogheads brown Sugars.

32 lbs. green Coffee.

imperial Tea, of a very superior qual-
ity, in quarter chests, boxes and can-
nisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—war-
anteed seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Li-
quors, and Groceries as usual—

FOR SALE BY
Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,
30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osn-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheeting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-
lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffees

40 hds. Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of soft Leather, Shoes, Spec-

macr and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 2.

JUST RECEIVED,

A few barrels very fresh LIMES, in ex-
cellent order, which will be sold low.

Thomas Patten.

September 7.

Just Received,

A quantity of writing and wrapping Paper,

1 Lady's elegant Mahogany Secretary,

1 portable Writing Desk,

A quantity of women's Morocco Shoes,

30 boxes fresh Hyson and Young Hyson

Tea,

20 bbls. Tanners' Oil,

For Sale by

John G. Ladd.

August 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY:

Clarkson's Portraiture of Quak-
erism,

3 volumes octavo.

FREAKS OF COLUMBIA;

OR,
THE REMOVAL

OF THE

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT,

A Farce.

August 11.

Horse Shoeing Warranted.

THOMAS WHITE, JUN.

Blacksmith and Farrier,

AQUAINTS his customers and the pub-
lic in general, that he has opened a shop

at the lower end of Union street, adjoining

Mr. John Hunter's ship yard, for the purpose

of shoeing horses, in which line his abilities

needs no comment—and begs leave to solicit

a share of the patronage of a generous public,

and to assure them that any work in the line

of his profession, shall not be surpassed by any

on the continent.

Blacksmith work of all kinds and description,

executed in a neat and workmanlike manner.

N. B. Those who favor him with their cus-
tom will have the advantage of receiving his

advice and attention in farriery gratis.

■ A couple of smart Lads, from 14 to

16 years of age, will be taken as apprentices,

and treated with kindness, and strict attention

paid to their morals.

September 5. d1m2aw3m

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS

ALMANAC'S

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or

single one.

ROBERT GRAY.

October 3.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living

in Pittsylvania, Virginia, the 4th instant, a

Alexandria Daily Gazette.
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

For the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

MR. SNOWDEN.
THE appointment of William Duane to an office in the army of the United States, has justly called forth the indignation, and awakened the suspicion of every honest republican. When we see foreigners destitute of talents, and qualifications, created to offices of honor and emolument, we cannot suppress the indignation it excites—we are at a loss to account for appointments, so repugnant to reason, so opposite to sound policy, and so mortifying to men accustomed to be commanded by officers, reared in their own country, interested in the defence of its rights and liberties, and ushered into public esteem by virtues and accomplishments which excite emulation. Could we console ourselves with the pleasing reflection, that Duane's transcendent abilities entitle him to the situation he is appointed to fill in the American army, we should not find his advancement so vehemently deprecated by persons of different political sentiments. The warmest advocates of the party he has up-remittingly supported for many years, with all his abilities and influence, execrate his exaltation—with one voice they condemn the man, whose life presents such vivid scenes of atrocity and wickedness—whose seditious pen has sought no other avocation, than the dissemination of falsehood—whose malevolent heart was capable of aspersing the character of our illustrious Washington—whose prolific mind could find terms of reproach for so pure, so hallowed a man! and whose character is equally notorious in whatever country he may have degraded by his presence, or disgraced by his actions.—It has been asserted, and I believe proven to the satisfaction of every unbiased mind, that, having violated the laws of England, he secretly made his escape to the East Indies; and having become in a short time as obnoxious there, as he formerly had been in England, he was again constrained to fly from that punishment which his crimes so justly merited. After this last repulse, America was unfortunately destined to be the theatre on which this democratical hero was to display, in full perfection, that seditious and restless character which had procured him eminence and renown in another country. And indeed, under such a form of government as ours, he found an extensive field for the exhibition of his vicious qualities. Men who possess a mediocrity of talents, generally glide peaceably through life, without exciting jealousy, or fomenting discord; but those who verge to the extreme of either vice or virtue, particularly attract our attention—and, as this eloquent and valiant Colonel has demonstrated, to the conviction of every impartial man,* that vice is peculiarly congenial to his nature, we ought strenuously to resent the unparalleled insult offered to the nation by his promotion. Shall we, fellow-citizens of America, tacitly admit the legality of his appointment by permitting him to dominate over us? Shall he command our youth, and taint them in his insidious arts? Shall he usurp a post which should be occupied by some experienced veteran, who gallantly defended our liberties and privileges during the revolutionary war, and who, to the spirit of an American soldier, adds an unblemished character? Does America boast of no such character—none who by having enjoyed, knows how to appreciate liberty?—Alas! she boasts of many, though neglected worthies of '76. I will ask any honest man who feels for the honor of his country, if this appointment is not prejudicial to our dearest interests, and impolitic in the extreme?—The character of the man, and his conduct, subsequent to his unfortunate emigration to this country, are sufficient to convince us of the irreparable injury done to the service of our country by his promotion—and every officer in the army, in whose mind the nice principles of military honor have their proper weight, should be as prompt and secure in resenting an insult of this nature, offered to the service, as in defending his own honor when maliciously traduced. He should consider the man, who has defamed the character of the "greatest and the best of men," who has advocated the most ruinous and destructive measures, who has attacked and violated the constitution, unworthy of his confidence. He who, to the character of an English Outlaw, unites that of an American Libeller, should receive the supercilious treatment which his baseness merits.

INDEPENDENT.

* The President I believe is the only exception.

FOREIGN.

(VIA NEW-YORK.)

LONDON, July 27.

Upon the additional glorious intelligence which we have this day the happiness to communicate, we most heartily congratulate the public. We now clearly discover the bright dawn of a happy day for Europe; for Bonaparte, we are persuaded, cannot, in the present situation of affairs, ever retrieve himself so far as to regain what he has lost, or to stop the progress of the consequent rapid decline of his infamously acquired extensive power. Though his past operations have set all ordinary calculations at defiance, by overcoming moral difficulties, he has never yet been able to surmount physical impossibilities. The force which he had marched into Spain and Portugal, and which, we trust, has, long ere this, been annihilated, was as large as he deemed necessary, or perhaps could spare, under all the circumstances of Europe, and with a view to his ulterior designs. The error of his estimate of the amount of force necessary for the reduction of Spain, and the retention of Portugal, was not apparent till late in June, and it was not till the present month that means were taken by marching troops from the interior of France and Holland to correct it. The military establishment of France though large, must have its limits, as well in the moral inability to extend it, as from the political necessity for its dispersed disposition. The army, that we trust has been, or will be annihilated in Spain and Portugal, was little short of 130,000 men, not inferior to the force employed at Austerlitz, at Jena, or at Friedland, and yet if in either of these cases, the whole force had been cut off, no person would be hardy enough to assert, that the Corsican could, with the same celerity, assemble a second army to retrieve his loss, as he had shewn in collecting the first. But Spain is contiguous to France. Granted; yet it is not from France that the army can be supplied, but from Poland, Dalmatia, Germany and Italy; and it will remain to be proved by the event, whether that be practicable, or will be hazarded. France and Holland had already been drained to make up the original invading army, and consequently whatever troops can now be collected from either, or both, may be sufficient for a reinforcement, but will be wholly inadequate to affect a country defended by above million of men in arms. It is not by the gens d'armes of France, or the conscripts of the year 1809 or 1810, that the brave patriots of Spain, having the experience of some months warfare, inured to the toils of a campaign, flushed with recent victory, and determined to conquer or perish, are to be subdued. Such an operation demands the best troops of the French army, and in much greater numbers than their blood-thirsty tyrant will dare to draw together. If Italy is to be retained, if Dalmatia is to be kept, if Germany in her present menacing attitude, is to be watched, if the population of the north of Holland, nay even of France itself, is to be awed by the presence of a military force; if, in fine, the Corsican be not prepared to abandon all the other parts of the continent, and put even his power in France to the hazard, for his infernal but desperate designs upon Spain, he will not, he cannot within any reasonable time, collect an army adequate to give him a chance of its reduction. This business must be done, or attempted, by French troops only. There is something so electrical in the transfusion of the patriotic fire, that it would not be safe to employ the troops of the Confederation of the Rhine against the Spaniards. The animated spectacle of a brave and gallant, but insulted nation, gloriously contending with the destroyers of Europe, in defence of their hearths and their altars, their king, their country, and their God, would inevitably awaken them to a sense of native oppression; and the first moment of such retrospective feeling would detach them from the tyrant, to make common cause with the common objects of his persecution and injustice. It will not even be safe to intrust troops made of such materials with the care of the prostrate nations of the continent, without a large admixture of French force.

The spirit of Spain will spread with the knowledge of the measures and successes of the patriots; and if it once burst forth in nations that have long overflowed with the inundation of French rapacity and oppression, the whole fabric of the Corsican's power, with all its sanguinary instruments, will vanish, and be no more heard of, but in the posthumous execrations of mankind.—Whether we look, therefore, to the position of the French armies on the continent, or to the actual situation and unavoidable disposi-

tions of the different nations of Europe, we contemplate, in every circumstance, much of auspicious promise for the patriots. We are aware that it may be said, that this is too sanguinary a view of the good cause, and that we shall be referred to the past conduct of the Corsican to prove it so. But it is upon the fullest admission of all that can be claimed for him, on the score of that past conduct, that we entertain this view of the case; it is because we suppose that Bonaparte, when he invaded Spain, was not attentive to other objects; that when he was stripping the Pope of his temporalities, he could not calculate upon the approbation of the catholic powers of Europe; that as his views did not terminate in Spain or Rome, his measures embraced all his other objects; that he did not take a man from Germany, Italy, or Dalmatia, more than he thought absolutely necessary for his designs on Spain, that as he was not apprehensive of any rising in France, he made up the invading army principally of the forces which he had in France, and that consequently, the army he now wants for a fresh invasion must be drawn from the other parts of the continent, to the imminent hazard of all his other objects. If the force sent to Spain had proved sufficient, the whole arrangement would have been of a piece with all his former measures; and it is from the fatal error committed in proportioning the amount of that force, that we think the view we have taken of his present difficulties justifiable, as well as that the grand expedition from England will have arrived, to co-operate with, or make a diversion in favor of the patriots, long before any very formidable force can be collected again to invade Spain.

Such are the pleasing reflections in which we wish to indulge; leaving to others to pursue a different course. We envy not the situation of those whose daily task it is to throw doubts upon the authenticity of the intelligence of the defeat of the enemy by the gallant Palafax, to ridicule the noble admirable address of that gallant chief to the Arragonese, and to predict that Bonaparte is about to overwhelm Spain with his whole force. Be ours a more grateful, and, we trust, a more beneficial duty to our country. Be it for us to contemplate the enthusiasm which pervades every part of the British empire in favor of the patriot cause.—It is our heartfelt delight, that throughout the country there is but one wish and one sentiment upon the subject, and it will be the everlasting glory of Great Britain, that in this great crisis of the fate of Europe, she has performed her duty.

We have been informed, that Junot some time since issued a proclamation at Lisbon, by which he invites the people of Portugal to repair to his standard, and offers such as should immediately comply, the daily payment of a new crown (about 2s 8 1/2d sterling). Notwithstanding the magnitude of the temptation, it does not appear that a single person had taken advantage of it.

PASSES INTO SPAIN.

At the present moment, when every Briton looks with apprehension to the means which the despot of the continent has of pouring the instruments of his vengeance into Spain, the following account of the communication between that country and France, will afford some gratification to our readers:

"The first and greatest of the roads, which conducts straight to Madrid from France, is the one occupied by Bonaparte, and which Joseph has taken in his route from Bayonne to that city. It lies for near 22 leagues through the Pyrenees, before they sink into easy acclosures, between Mondragon and Victoria. At every step an army is exposed to an attack; but as Napoleon appears to be completely master of the country, from the Bidassoa quite to Victoria, it is to be presumed that his forces will encounter no difficulties on their march, except those caused by want of magazines, and provisions. In many parts of Old Castile, even bread and eggs are not to be procured. Even in Alaya and in Biscay it is difficult for troops accustomed to the abundance that reigns in France, to conceive the want of every kind of sustenance. Water itself is not always to be found.

"The second grand entrance into Spain is from Perpignan to Barcelona through Belligrade, La Junquera and the famous pass of Figueras, in Catalonia. About fifty miles of this road lies through the Gorges of the Pyrenees, where in many places an hundred armed peasants may arrest an army. Neither horses, provisions, nor accommodations are to be found between Belligrade and the city of Girona. That Barcelona and the fort of Montjuic are in possession of the French we know. But whether the fort and passage of Figueras are so, may be matter of doubt; and if, as has been asserted, the pa-

tricks have surprised that fortress, the French troops in Catalonia may be in a very dangerous predicament.

"A third road conducts from Bayonne, a small town called St. Jean Pied de l'Isle, into Navarre, straight to the capital of the province, Pamplona. It is a most dangerous and almost impracticable route through perpetual defiles and prodigious mountains, which can only be passed between May and the end of October. By this road, however, it is that Napoleon sent Le Febvre to penetrate into Aragon. He appears to have crossed the Ebro at Tudela, and proceeding down its left bank, to have had various engagements with the patriots, particularly at Alagon, and at Saragossa. We must presume that the French still retain possession of this entrance into Spain, but we know little or nothing certain relative to the actual state of Navarre.

"There is a fourth road, from Tarbes, in Bigorre, along the valleys that divide the province from Aragon, which conduces to Saragossa. It passes through the Spanish towns of Jaca and Huesca; but it is rather a track previous to muleteers, during summer, than a road by which any troops can pass. In winter the snows render it wholly impassable."

July 28.

The following are the positions of the French in Spain, as far as we have been able to ascertain them—There were two strong divisions in and near Pamplona—Bessieres' force, about 13,000 men, was on the frontier of Biscay—it was that force which the bishop of St. Andero was marching against with the Asturian levies. Lassalles was at Valladolid; a French force was near Saragossa; another occupied Barcelona. Murat's division was at or near Madrid.

July 29.

Bonaparte has issued another decree at Bayonne, which was received in Holland on the 27th ult. directing that all American property seized under the decree of the 21st November, should be immediately sold, and the proceeds paid into the Chisse d'comptes, there to remain until the final issue of the pending negotiation between France and America.

HARTFORD, September 28.

CONNECTICUT ELECTIONS.

On Monday the 19th inst. the free men of Connecticut met in their respective towns for the purpose of choosing their Representative in the National and State Legislatures and of making out a nomination from which in April next, are to be chosen, the Assistants or Counsellors for the next year.—The present delegates in Congress, viz. Champion, Dana, Davenport, Mosley, Pitt, Sturges and Talcadge, are all re-chosen without opposition, as the nomination from which they were selected, consisted entirely of federalists. The federal ticket for nomination of assistants has wholly prevailed, and with an increased majority. In the House of Representatives consisting of 193 members, there will be 143 Federalists and 50 democrats. Such a federal majority has not been in six years.

In view of this election we cannot omit to express our sincere joy. To our friends in this and the other states of the Union, this intelligence will doubtless be pleasing, tho' from the uniform adherence of the state of Connecticut to correct principles, and their decided opposition to imposture, it was not unexpected.

Connecticut, always faithful to the true interests of her country, has, in the worst of times, successfully resisted democracy—she has stood firm while other states have fallen around her, against faction and intrigue within, and the most unprovoked assaults from without. For eight long years she has witnessed the most insolent and profligate attempts to crush and destroy her best citizens, and to elevate her worst. The miserable hirelings of execration, without property, talents or character, have strutted about with an importance which vice and infamy always obtain when the wicked bear rule—they have industriously laboured by fraud to cajole, by terror to dismay, by force to subdue, and by bribery to corrupt, the good people of Connecticut. Their efforts have proved abortive—they begin to feel their own degradation, and to know themselves what others have always known, that the triumph of the wicked is short.

We again congratulate the county of Litchfield on a display of pure unmixed federalism. That large and respectable county, composed of substantial freeholders, has not chosen a single democratic member to the Assembly, nor had the democratic ticket for nomination, a majority in any one town. To such men we must look, and on them depend, if we would maintain a republican government.

NEW YORK
Latest
The arrival at this port
of Minerva. Nob
has put the editor of
veriser in possession
of our previous advice
which preceded it, in
affairs of Spain; and
sarily confined to the
clusively.

The principal intel
day to communicate
affairs in Spain, consists
Corunna Diary, a jo
31st ultimo, which some
contained in private let
the same date.
We confess our in
the conduct of genera
and even precipitate r
of the 14th ult. It wo
have been very warmly
powered by a very sup
perse, and to trust to t
them with his cavalry
are accounts which re
duct as regulated by
prudence, and as by n
damp the prospect of
be deemed consistent
which the supreme ju
that a general engage
ed as much as possibl
ever considered the aff
a defeat, though it wa
ed by a retreat to Ber
viewed that event:

"The battle of the
for our army as that
ragonese, and as the
hood of Cordova
ans. With an infer
standing the advanta
in his numerous and
was so worsted and
that it was with dish
them. He los
and the horses of
robbed the stables
Godoy, and of othe
were killed in grea
rioted conscripts, it
by some persons, b
the retreat of our a
the blood of our va
generally well knew
of the French arm
blood, from the
French cavalry wo
it was determined
cise battle, and le
of depriving th
this respect. Ou
of little considera
the enemy, and n
we supposed to h
prisoners, are co
ta had, in the bat
ward his cavalry
to do so, in the s
general Blake d
ons would have a
tion against Cue
paper of the 28t
Blake in terms
the same paper
has been made
general Blake,
been so frequ
French genera
happily failed.
published. H
tack him from
reign, Ferdin
of the next in
and failing the
self bound to
shall be freely ele
pez duly elec
pe.

Whatever
which Cuesta
able to conte
may result
without som
stated to ha
upon the Do
ugal, and i
now hasteni
The French
some despit

NEW-YORK, October 1.

Late Foreign News.

The arrival at this port last evening of the brig Minerva, Noble, from Liverpool, has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of the London Traveller of August 5th, one day later than our previous advices. Like the paper which preceded it, it is occupied with the affairs of Spain; and our present elections, like the former, are therefore necessarily confined to that subject almost exclusively.

LONDON, August 5.

The principal intelligence we have this day to communicate, respecting the state of affairs in Spain, consists of extracts from the Corunna Diary, a journal received to the 31st ult., with some additional particulars contained in private letters which reach to the same date.

We confess our inability to account for the conduct of general Cuesta in his quick and even precipitate retreat after the battle of the 14th ult. It would seem that he must have been very warmly pressed and overpowered by a very superior force to justify his leaving the mass of his infantry to disperse, and to trust to themselves for safety, rather than continue with them and support them with his cavalry and artillery. There are accounts which represent Cuesta's conduct as regulated by the best motives of prudence, and as by no means calculated to damp the prospect of final success. It may be deemed consistent with the precautions which the supreme junta so wisely framed, that a general engagement should be avoided as much as possible. The Spaniards never considered the affair at the Rio del Seco a defeat, though it was immediately followed by a retreat to Benevento. The following letter shews the light in which they viewed that event:

ASTORGA, July 19.

"The battle of the 14th was as glorious for our army as that of Eras was for the Aragonese, and as the conflict in the neighborhood of Cordova was for the Andalusians. With an inferior force, and notwithstanding the advantage the enemy possessed in his numerous and excellent cavalry, he was so worsted and his troops so dispersed, that it was with difficulty he could reassemble them. He lost from 6 to 7000 men, and the horses of which the French had robbed the stables of the palace, those of Godoy, and of other inhabitants of Spain, were killed in great numbers. The newly raised conscripts, it is true, were distrusted by some persons, but that did not influence the retreat of our army so much as to spare the blood of our valiant veterans. Our able general well knew that the total destruction of the French army would have cost much blood, from the destruction which the French cavalry would make; and therefore it was determined to defer giving them a decisive battle, and because we have the power of depriving them of their superiority in this respect. Our loss has been small, and of little consideration, compared to that of the enemy, and numbers of our men, whom we supposed to have been killed or taken prisoners, are continually coming in. Our whole troops desire anxiously to fight against the French, and we trust that our generals will not long delay giving them that satisfaction."

A letter from Corunna says, that if Cuesta had, in the battle of the 14th, brought forward his cavalry, when repeatedly called on to do so, in the same manner that the brave general Blake did, the victory of the patriots would have been certain. The insurrection against Cuesta is inserted in a Corunna paper of the 28th; and that they all speak of Blake in terms of the highest applause. In the same paper it appears, that an attempt has been made by Bessieres to tamper with general Blake, after the manner which has been so frequently successful with the French generals. In this instance it has happily failed. General Blake's answer is published. He says, that nothing shall detach him from the service of his lawful sovereign, Ferdinand the VII. or, failing him, of the next in blood of the Bourbon race; and failing them all, that he shall hold himself bound to serve such monarch only as shall be freely chosen by a legitimate Cortez duly elected, representing the Spanish people.

Whatever may have been the motives by which Cuesta was influenced, it is impossible to contemplate the consequences that may result from this extraordinary step, without some alarm. Marshal Bessieres is stated to have marched to Zamora, a town upon the Douro, near the confines of Portugal, and it is not improbable, that he is now hastening to the relief of Junot. The French are aware of the desperate situation of Junot, and it is not improbable that some desperate effort may be made to ex-

cate him. We find from the Corunna Gazette, that marshal Bessieres marched out of Benevento on the evening of the 20th, with 10 to 12,000 men. The route he took is not mentioned; but arduous as the undertaking may appear, it is, however, possible that he may have directed his march towards Portugal, from the frontier of which he was not quite 100 miles distant. He would naturally calculate on meeting no other opposition in that country, than what might be expected from the disarmed and panic-struck inhabitants. The fate of Portugal, therefore, for the present, depends on the celerity and decisive nature of sir A. Wellesley's movements and operations. If he forces Junot to a speedy capitulation, he will find little difficulty afterwards in overwhelming Bessieres' corps, should he be fortunate enough to fall in with it. Should it, however, contrary to all rational supposition, effect a junction with the French troops at Lisbon, this united force would, we fear, prove too strong for the British expedition, even with any assistance it might derive from the Portuguese. The detachments from the marines of sir C. Cotton's squadron, which landed at Figueira, amounted to upwards of 1000 men. Sir A. Wellesley would, therefore, find himself at the head of nearly 12,000 of as well appointed troops as ever left this country.

A letter from very good authority at Corunna, dated the 31st ult., confirms the reports we have received as to the victories of the patriots in Valencia, Murcia and Saragossa, at least so far as a repetition of those reports can be called a confirmation. This letter also adds, that an insurrection had taken place in Madrid on the 23d ult. This insurrection, which is said to be the result of an understanding with some part of the patriot force that was expected to arrive at Madrid in the course of that evening, must have been of a very hardy character, as Joseph Bonaparte with a considerable force, is known to have reached that city on the 20th. The result of the insurrection is not stated, but there is too much reason to fear that it cannot have been favorable to the patriots.

The latest advices from Lisbon represent the situation of the inhabitants as truly deplorable. They are exposed to the daily vengeance of a suspicious and inexorable police. The discovery of any communication with the patriots, among whom are included all who reside beyond the range of the posts of Junot's army, is sufficient to bring on the parties concerned in it the punishment of death. Such, a few days ago, was the fate of M. Da Horta Machado, a man of most respectable character, who formerly was minister from the Portuguese government to the court of St. Petersburg. The greatest efforts were making by Junot to increase his stock of provisions. With this view the inhabitants were exposed to continual domiciliary visits, and strong detachments were sent out in every direction, in search of every article of the kind.

Yesterday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office. The following members assisted—earl Camden, the duke of Portland, Mr. Canning, lords Hawkesbury and Castlereagh, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, lord Mulgrave, earl Chatham and earl Bathurst; their deliberation continued from one to four o'clock.

It is reported that sir Robert Wilson is shortly to go out on a mission to Spain or Portugal.

It was yesterday reported, that the duke of York, in deference to public opinion, has waved his pretensions to the command of the army destined to assist the Spaniards & Portuguese against France.

Mr. Duff sailed on Wednesday from Portsmouth, for Cadiz, in the Minorca sloop of war, accompanied by the Champion frigate, with 100,000 dollars on board for the support of the Spanish cause.

Yesterday the late Spanish ambassador to the U. S. arrived at Mrs. Price's, in Leicester square.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer of rank in the British forces landed at Figueira, in Portugal, dated the 19th of July: "Here I am, landed with a battalion of royal marines. The French are, I understand, advancing to attack the city of Coimbra, about 21 miles from this place. They have only 4000 men, and the Portuguese who defend it are nearly 18,000, of all sorts, regulars and irregulars. Coimbra is an amazing strong and well fortified city, so situated, that cannon can scarcely be brought to act against it with any prospect of success. We are ready to assist the Portuguese, if wanted, but they appear in high spirits. You shall hear how things go on by the next conveyance for England."

Price of Stocks this day at one o'clock.—Consols 67 6-8 3-4—reduced 68 1-4 3-8—omnium 1 1-2—4 per cent. 84 3-4—5 per cent. 98 3-4.

VALDEVIEGAS, July 22.

Our head quarters are at Manzanal, and the advanced guard has arrived at Astorga, where it remains completely on the alert.

Seignior Cuesta has suddenly evacuated Benevento, and marched for Leon. In consequence of dispatches taken by a sergeant of the regiment of Saragossa, from a French Aid-de-Camp, whom he apprehended in the disguise of a Spanish postillion, and which dispatches were transmitted to Seignior Cuesta, who received them at ten o'clock at night; he dismissed the peasantry belonging to his army, ordered the cavalry to mount, and with them and the flying artillery, he marched off suddenly at 12 at night, "Let those who are able and willing follow me." This precipitate departure has given rise to various speculations. There are some who from the intelligence received yesterday, predict some heroic achievement as the issue of the plan which he had so suddenly adopted.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4.

On Sunday the President of the United States arrived at Washington, from Monticello.

Mr. Madison, Secretary of State, Mr. Gallatin, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Smith, Secretary of the Navy, arrived the same evening.

Mr. J. Campbell, Indian agent for the Upper Mississippi, was killed in a duel by Mr. Redford Crawford, a British agent, on the 13th August, in that territory. It appears that at dinner, Mr. Campbell stated some alteration he intended to make in the management of his agency, so as to prevent a repetition of the injuries the United States had sustained from the British Company. Crawford applied these remarks to himself—a challenge was sent and accepted—the parties met, and Mr. Campbell was mortally wounded. In him the United States have lost an enterprising, active and useful officer.

Ph. True American.

SHIP NEWS.



Port of Alexandria.

ARRIVED,
Schr. Felicity, Welling, Vienna,
Lumber, to the Master.
Comport, Patterson, Geo. Town,
to load for New Castle.
Sparrow, Aves, Folly Landing,
Corn, to the Master.
Thomas, Nichols, Norfolk,
sundries, ditto.

CLEARED,
Schr. Beggar, Wallace, Vienna,
by the Master.
Union, Crocker, Portland,
Lawrason & Fowle.
Hope, Keith, Baltimore,
different persons.

LOTTERY OFFICE.

TICKETS in the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, now drawing, for sale at the office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette, price Five Dollars & Seventy five cents. A regular list of the drawing will be received and information given gratis to those who purchase tickets.

August 9.

At the solicitation of a number of our country friends, we shall commence, on the 9th of this month, the publication of a paper for the country, three times a week, which will contain all the matter and advertisements published in the daily paper. The price will be Five DOLLARS per annum.

Such of our present patrons as reside on the route where the mail goes but once a week, will be furnished with the country paper in lieu of the daily one, unless ordered otherwise.

ASSIZE OF BREAD
Made of Superfine Buff Flour.

	CENTS
The 8 pound loaf to be sold for	32
4 pound loaf	16
2 pound loaf	8
1 pound loaf	4

JAMES HARRIS,
Clerk of the Market.

October 4.

FOR SALE,

40 Shares of Potowmac Bridge Stock.
10 do. Alexandria and Washington Road ditto.
5 do. Little River Turnpike Road do.
34 do. Marine Insurance do.
Belonging to the estate of John Watts.

R. L. Taylor, Es'r.

October 4.

Fresh Grass Seeds,

Timothy and Clover Seeds, of the last year's growth,

FOR SALE BY

M. Miller.

October 4.

FOR SALE,

Or Lease or Rent forever,
THE LOT, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets
Also, the LOT on Pitt-street, by a ten foot ally, with a stable and carriage-house thereon. For particulars, enquire of

PHILIP WANTON.

October 4.

To Let,

TWO convenient two story Frame Houses at the lower end of Fairfax street; a large Garden attached to each; pleasantly situated for private families; possession may be had immediately: apply to

John Lloyd.

October 4.

FOR SALE,

I wish to sell about 50 or 60 acres of Land, at the mouth of Poiney Run, whereon is a good mill seat with a never failing stream, about one and a half miles from the Great Falls of Potowmac. Credit will be given if required with giving bond and approved security, with interest from the date. I also have some slaves which I wish to sell for cash, or hire by the year: one of which understands sawing at the whip-saw and also is a good ditcher; another understands driving a wagon and team, and others that understand farming: and for further particulars any person wishing to purchase or hire may be informed by applying to

John Jackson, sen.

Near the Great Falls Potowmac, Fairfax co.

October 4.

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

FOR SALE,

1 Share Pennsylvania Copper Mine Stock.

R. L. Taylor Es'r.

September 24.

NOTICE.

The subscriber meaning to decline the Dry Goods business offers for sale, his entire Stock on hand, a very choice assortment of GOODS, adapted to the present and approaching seasons:—The terms low, and the credit liberal, for approved paper.

All those indebted to me by open account, are respectfully requested, if not convenient now to pay, to come forward and adjust the same by note.

Those indebted to the late concern of Bennett and Watts, are informed, that in consequence of the death of Mr. Watts, no further indulgence can be given, after the first of January ensuing—suits will then be ordered indiscriminately against all who may not attend to this notice.

Charles Bennett.

September 14.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HEREBY GIVES INFORMATION, THAT he has associated with himself in the practice of MEDICINE and SURGERY, in all its branches, both in town and country, his brother Dr. H. P. DANGERFIELD, lately returned from Europe. It will be a wish of the association to serve the public in important Surgical cases, even at a considerable distance from town.

William Allen Dangerfield.

September 28.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a Certificate for a Share in the Little River Turnpike Company, subscribed by Joseph W. Harrison, and transferred by him to me, Number 292, has been lost or mislaid, and that I shall apply to the Directors of the said Company for a renewal of said Certificate, on the 23d day of November next.

Richard Harrison.

September 28.

TO LET,

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and STORE, on King street, next door to the Washington Tavern. For terms apply to

John Janney.

September 28.

PROPOSALS
BY SUBSCRIPTION:
A NEW WORK
ENTITLED,
THE MANUAL
OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

- IN TWO PARTS :
1. French & English—2. English & French
CONTAINING,
1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.
The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boistot, Ferand, Caneau, Wailly, Toequot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.*

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language.

VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, by its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. By gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.

May 28.

Lawrason and Rowle,
Have received per schooner Hazard, and for sale,
200 casks Lime
40 barrels No. I and Mess Beef
10 do. 1 Fork
10 do. Sugar
20 do. Coffee
20 bags do.
40 boxes Dift Candles
20 do. Soap
20 dozen Claret
4 Trunks ladies' Kid and Morocco
Slippers
1 trunk mens' coarse Shoes.

September 16. 3daw2w

Gun & Pistol Manufactory,
Lower end of Kingstreet.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of again reminding the public, that he carries on the above business in its various branches.

BE HAS ON HAND

A good supply of Bird and Squirrel Guns, which he will sell on moderate terms.

Laboring under great inconvenience from guns remaining on hand an unreasonable time after their repairs are completed, he is compelled to the necessity of notifying to such persons that unless the charges are defrayed, he will proceed to sell such guns to remunerate himself for the repairs.

Orders from the country executed with neatness and dispatch.

An Apprentice wanted—he must be active, and possessed of good morals.

Robert Nash.

October 1. 301

LOST.

On Thursday evening, September 29, A SILVER BLADED FRUIT KNIFE, with a pearl handle, in a green case.—If any person has found it, and will leave it at this office, they shall receive a reward of One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Silversmiths and others are requested to stop it if offered for sale.

October 1.

LOTTERY OFFICE.
Lottery Tickets for sale,
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA GRAND LOTTERIES,
BY R. H. HUGHES,
No. 69—
CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
FOR THE
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

AUTHORIZED by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of February, 1808.

1 prize of	15,000 Dollars is	15,000
1	10,000	10,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	4,000	4,000
1	3,000	3,000
2	2,000	4,000
3	1,000	3,000
6	500	3,000
5	400	2,400
10	300	3,000
20	200	4,000
40	100	4,000
100	50	5,000
2516	12	42,192

3708 107,592

6 Stationary.

3714 First drawn blank first day's drawing 1,000

Do. when 1,500 tickets shall be drawn, 1,000

Do. 3,000 do. 1,000

Do. 5,000 do. 2,000

Do. 8,000 do. 2,000

First drawn blank on the last day's drawing — 10,000

12,460 Tickets at \$10 124,600 124,592

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

Tickets at \$11

THE SECOND CLASS
OF THE
HOLY TRINITY CHURCH LOTTERY.

STATE OF THE WHEEL.

1 prize of	\$10,000
2 do. of	5,000
1 do. of	4,000
1 do. of	2,000
2 do. of	1,000
4 do. of	500
8 do. of	300
16 do. of	200
26 do. of	100
75 do. of	50
155 do. of	20

And a proportionate number of smaller prizes. Tickets 8 dollars.

RUSTLETON & SMITHFIELD.

TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

Scheme on an Improved Plan,

ENTIRELY DIFFERENT FROM ANY OTHER.

HENRY PRATT, Esq. President.

1 prize of	15,000 dollars	15,000
1	5,000	5,000
1	2,000	2,000
2	1,000	2,000
11	500	5,300
20	250	5,000
45	20	8,000
70	100	7,000
100	50	5,000
100	30	3,000
100	25	2,500
102	20	2,040
864	15	12,960

7,500 Tickets at 10, dollars, each, is 75,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

For the convenience of the public, half tickets will be provided by the managers, and signed as the whole tickets.

Prizes payable in cash at the bank of the U. States, on the next day after each drawing day.

The whole Lottery will be drawn in fourteen drawing days; and to save expence, only as many numbers will be drawn as there are prizes; the residue will of course be blanks.

Useful Arts Lottery.

CASH PRIZES.

1 Prize of	10,000 dollars	10,000
2	5,000	10,000
5	1,000	5,000
19	500	5,000
10	200	2,000
40	100	4,000
100	50	5,000
200	20	4,000
500	10	5,000

Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

This Lottery offers one of the best opportunities for adventurers, that may ever occur again, as all the large prizes are in the wheel and only fourteen days to draw—and tickets at the low price of 2 dollars, but will soon advance to 3.

N. B. All the above Lotteries will be finished this fall. Persons wishing to become adventurers shall receive the greatest encouragement at this office. Letters, post paid, enclosing bank notes of any state, shall be punctually attended to, directed to No. 69, Chestnut-street.

R. H. Hughes.

Good endorsed notes, at 60 days, will be taken in payment for tickets, and cash given for prizes the day after they are drawn, at the usual discount.

Philadelphia, September 16. cost

TO LET,

The HOUSE on Prince-street, lately occupied by John Watts, deceased.

R. I. Taylor Esq.

September 24.

Washington & Alexandria Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company are hereby notified that the third instalment of Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by the President and Directors of the said Company, and is required to be paid to Charles Page Treasurer in Alexandria, on or before the 26th day of October next, agreeable to an act of Congress, entitled "An act for the establishment of a Turnpike Company in the county of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,
G. Deneale, President.

September 26.

cost

POST-OFFICE,

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 24.

AFTER the first day of October next, the Northern Mail will arrive every day at 5 P.M. and be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 6, P.M.

The Southern Mail will arrive every day at 1, A.M. and be closed every day (Sundays excepted) at 4, P.M.

Letters and newspapers for these mails, must be deposited before the hours above noted for closing them; otherwise they will not be forwarded until next day.

George W. Craik, P. M.

cost

Faxon, Metcalf and Co.

Have received per GOOD INTENT, from Boston, and offer for sale,

340 casks Thomas-Town Lime

155 reams Writing Paper

600 do. Wrapping do.

109 nests Hingham Boxes.

ALSO,

A general assortment of SHOES,

suitable for the approaching season.

THEY HAVE ON HAND,

20 pieces of heavy Duck

10 pipes Holland's Gin

4 do. French Brandy

20 barrels Boston Beef

6 half barrels Mackarel

200 boxes Mould and Dift Candles

50 boxes brown Soap

100 Half do. do.

1500 bushels Ground Allum Salt.

September 30. cost

ORPHANS COURT,

Alexandria County.

SEPTEMBER TERM, 1808.

Ordered, That the executor of John Watts, deceased, insert the following advertisement in the Alexandria Daily Paper,